THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Production of Bulk Drugs**

110. SHRI NAND KISHORE BHATT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) names of the bulk drugs which are partly imported and partly manufactured in the country;

(b) what is the estimated requirement of each drug for the period 1986-87;

(c) what is the total installed capacity of each drug in the country;

(d) whether it is a fact that these drugs are allowed for import under Open General Licence;

(e) if so, names of drugs under OGL;

(f) whether it is also a fact that indigenous producers can meet the total requirement of bulk drugs in the country;

(g) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to safeguard the interests of indigenous producers to produce upto the available installed capacity; and

(h) what is the present position in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) At present about 500 drugs are used in the country. About 225 of these are produced indigenously. The names of 347 bulk drugs are listed in the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979.

(b) The estimated requirements of various bulk drugs as estimated by the Working Group on Drugs & Pharmaceuticals for the 7th Five Year Plan have been published in their report, copy of which is available in the Parliament Library.

(c) Details of industrial licences granted along with the capacity approved etc. are being published regularly by the India Investment Centre in their Monthly News Letter copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

(d) and (e). The bulk drugs which are not specified in Appendix 2 (List of banned/restricted items), Appendix-3- Part A (List of Limited Permissible Items) or Appendix 5 (List of items import of which is allowed to canalising agency) are allowed for import under Open General Licence (OGL).

(f) to (h). The import policy of a drug is formulated in consideration of several factors including its domestic demand vis-a-vis indigenous production. The import of a drug is normally allowed to fill the gap between the demand and the indigenous production.

**Licensed drug companies**

111. SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM. Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that every drug company has to produce twenty per cent of the sales turnover of categories I and II of drugs;

(b) the names of drug companies who are licensed to produce bulk drugs and formulations falling under categories I and II;

(c) the production of each company during 1979-80 and what was the production during 1985-86;

(d) the percentage increase and decrease in each case; and

(e) the percentage increase or decrease in the total production of drugs and formulations from the year 1979-80 to 1985-86?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) There is no statutory binding to this effect. Paragraph 59 of the 1978 Drug Policy, however, provides that it will be ensured progressively that at least 20 per cent of the

turnover of the individual drug company is in Categories I and II formulations. In the absence of powers to call back industrial licences under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 this provision cannot be fully implemented.

(b) to (e) Details of production of drug formulations are not monitored. The production of Category I and Category II bulk drugs at constant 1979-80 prices was Rs. 106.55 crores in 1979-80 and Rs. 113.10 crores in 1984-85. The growth in production has not been significant on account of differential mark-up on formulations. Details of company-wise production of Category I and Category II bulk drugs production of which is monitored are being collected and would be laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha.

**Unauthorised expansion by Multinationals**

112. SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain multinational drug companies have made unauthorised expansion of capacity for certain drugs and formulations for which these companies did not implement Government's fixed prices;

(b) if so, what are the names of the bulk drugs and formulations alongwith the names of multinational drug companies who did not implement the Government's fixed prices;

(c) what is the licensed capacity of each drug and what was the production of each drug during the last three years, year-wise;

(d) names of the imported and canalised raw materials and bulk drugs on which each of these drugs and formulations are based;

(e) whether it is also a fact that his ministry did not issue any instructions for restricting the import and allocation upto permissible consumption; and

(f) if so, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) A Technical Team was appointed to carry out on-the-spot inspections of plant and machinery of thirteen companies of which M|s. Bayer (India) Ltd., M|s. Pfizer Limited and M|s. Cyanamid India Ltd. were FERA companies. The reports of the Technical Team have been examined by the Government. It was observed that excess production and higher capacity achieved is due to a number of reasons such as replacement/modernisation, technology improvement and putting up higher capacity itself and it is difficult to attribute the excess production to one reason alone. In the light of the overall Industrial Policy of the Government, it has been decided to re-endorse|recognise the capacities in accordance with the various schemes announced by the Government from time to time.

(e) and (f) The names of raw materials/bulk drugs going into these formulations is very voluminious. However, imports of these raw materials are governed by Imports and Exports Policy.

**Increase in the prices of scooters by manufacturers**

113. SHRI RAMCHANDRA BHARADWAJ: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the manufacturers of certain 2-wheeler automobiles, like the Lohia-scooters, 'Vespa 100' etc. have, after collecting huge amounts of earnest money from prospective buyers by promising a cheaper and more fuel efficient scooter, later increased the retail prices of their scooters disproportionately after a lapse of over two years;

(b) if so, what amount of money was collected by each of these companies as registration money before starting production and for how long it has been lying with them;

(c) what were their original stipulated prices per scooter and the prices now prevailing; and